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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling off. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.
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Phœnix, of London,	6,924,563.48
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences.

A SILVER DOLLAR.

BY ARTHUR C. GRISSOM.

The Green Mountains were beautiful in a garb of perfect white, their huge, council forms strongly outlined against the dun winter sky. The snow line's limit was abruptly marked a thousand feet above the level, and the dark earth below, with its bleak, brown shrubbery, afforded a contrast as novel as it was beautiful.

At the foot of the mountains, peaceful and picturesque lay the village of Meadowvale, which was like many towns of rural New England. The place possessed no distinguishing characteristic; it was one of the sleepy old haunts that abound in the Vermont hills, with no claims to fame, no ambition, no distinction but existance. Not a startling event marked its municipal record, and its progress for a score of years could be told in a breath.

Climbing upward from the village to-ward a solitary and dilapidated little hut which hung on the mountain-side, was a slender, wan-faced boy, poorly clad for that season of the year. Through his ragged shoes his hands lacked mittens, and his jacket and pantaloons were thin and tattered.

But his eyes were bright and his expression showed a spirit of honesty and resolution.

The path was steep and rugged, and presently the boy paused for breath. He seated himself on a conveinent rock, and gazed with a melancholy air down upon the village.

All the region was silent. It was early morning, and not yet time for the sound of the wood-chopper's axe to echo through the mountains. Volumes of white-fringed smoke rose hesitatingly from the chimneys of the little weatherworn dwellings, and vanished in the hungry atmosphere. Far down a wide irregular street, almost at the end, he could discern his own humble home, dearly beloved, for he had never known a better.

From one of his patched pockets the boy drew a half-dozen old coins, of almost no intrinsic value, and began to jingle them in his hand. The sound was pleasant to him. It was not often that he heard money rattle, and although these pieces were practically valueless, they were his own, and as they rattled musically he could imagine them gold. He really prized them highly, not for what they would purchase—that was little, indeed—but for their age and their peculiar character.

Two or three weeks before some Boston dealer in old and rare coins, having somehow secured his name and address, had sent him a catalogue with descriptions and prices of ancient money pieces, and it had interested him. Straightway he had become a coin colector. In the bottom of one of the old bureau drawers where his mother kept odds and ends, he remembered to have seen some curious old copper cents, large in size—two or three times as large as ordinary cent pieces. Eagerly he went to learn their dates, but none of them was quoted at any price.

These odd coppers his mother had saved as relics of her girlhood, since they had been the first money she had ever owned, and now, being given to him, they served to establish the foundation of his collection. But just there his collection stopped. He had no money to pay for other coins, nor did he know of any one who had coins to exchange. So he was not much of a collector after all.

As he rattled the copper and fancied it gold, he began to think what he would do with so much money, and the shadow on his face lighted and his eyes danced.

"Medicine for mother that would make her well right away—that the first thing," he soliloquized. "Then Mary should go to that type-writing school in the city and learn to be a type writer, and then get a position at twenty dollars a month. She's been dreamin' of that this long time—ever since she read that peace in the paper. Then—then' I'd have a new pair of shoes, sure's I'm a livin' boy. No second-hand shoes of Sam Ragland,s then."

This fine air castle was suddenly dashed to ruins by the sound of approaching footste,s, and, turning around, he beheld a boy of about his own age, but heavier and warmly dressed, coming down the steep path.

The new-comer carried a gun on his showlder, and wore a belt of cartridges about his waist. At his heels trotted a dog, a big, shaggy fellow, that certainly had no claim to beauty. The animal resembled his master in this respect, for the latter had course, unpleasant features and an awkward body.

"Hullo, Henly!" said the young sportsman, familiarly. "You seem to have lots of money this morning. I heard the chink of your coins way up yonder!"

Harry Henly smiled faintly. "Not very much money," he said shortly.

"Has old Miser Brown paid you off?"

"Not yet, was the reply. "I'm on my way up now to finish the job, and then he'll pay me, I suppose. I'll get through about noon, I guess. These are some old copper cents mother gave me."

"Let me look at 'em," said the other."

He leaned his gun against the rock where Harry was, and sat down on a rock near by.

"I tramped up the mountain to find something to shoot, but I haven't seen a cottontail this morning," he remarked. "This afternoon I'm goin' over to Carter's Pond; I hear there's a lot o' ducks over there."

"He took the coins in his hand and glanced over them carelessly.

"All copper cents, aint they?" said he.

"I wish one of'em was dated 1793, Sam," exclaimed Harry.

"Why?"

"It'd be worth two dollars. There's a premium on coppers of that date, because they're made difierent from others and are scarce."

"Who'll pay two dollars for one I'd like to know?"

"There's a man in Boston that would for he says so in this book I've got in my pockte."

"What book?"

Harry produced the catalogue, which was already worn with the owner's frequent study of its contents. He handed it to sam pointing to the prize-list of old cent pieces, but Sam threw it back with a sniff of disdain.

"I don't like books!" he declared. "That's all bosh, any way."

"No, it isn't," Harry assented, with spirit. "Now, If I had a dollar of 1804 do you know what I could get for it? Five hundred dollars!"

Sam was much amused at this statement, and burst into a loud guffaw. "Bosh!" he exclaimed.

It's so," continued Harry, firmly. "There were thousands of 1804 dollars coined, but no one knows what become of 'em, except about ten or twelve. That's all any one knows anything about, this book says. So there's a sort of a mystery about that dollar, and it's so scarce these rich men in the cities that like to own curiosities are willing to pay an awful big price for one of 'em. I tell ye, I wish I had one!"

"You're a ninny!" said Sam, contemptuously. Then he changed the subject by asking, "When are ye goin, to pay me for them shoes, Henley?"

Harry hesitated. "I'm afraid I can't take 'em, Sam," he replied.

"Can't take 'em! Well, what did ye mean by sayin' you'd take 'em? They're good shoes—I never wore 'em much, cause they're too small for me, and they're well worth a dollar, and twice that. I wouldn't let anybody else but you have 'em for a dollar."

This last remark was a very persuasive character, but it lost its force when Harry remembered that the shoes had been offered to one boy for ninety-five cents But he did not refer to this.

"I'll tell you why I can't take 'em," he said. "Mother's come down sick since I made the bargain with you—she's awful sick with pneumonia—and I'll have to take all the money I can get to buy medicine for her."

The boy's pinched face was pitiful as he said this, his eyes bent on the poor shoes that only half covered his cold feet. But Sam Ragland was not one to be touched by any such picture. He began to scowl.

"I thought you was a feller of yer word," he muttered. "You said that as soon as old Brown paid you for workin' up that wood you'd take the shoes. And you said you thought you'd get yer money last night er this morning. Now I want to go over to Carter's Pond this afternoon, and I've got to have some ammunition, 'cause Im nearly out. I've been dependin' on that dollar you promised to buy some more shells with, and I've got to have it, that's all."

"I need the shoes bad enough; I guess," replied Harry, morafully; "and I know I told you I'd buy 'em last night or this morning. But I didn't get through the wood as soon as I expected There was the biggest four cords lever saw. And when I promised, mother wasn't sick—"

"Yer mother bein' sick don't have nothin, to do with the case," averred Sam, angrily, as he got upon his feet and took up his gun. "You bargained to take them shoes, and you've got to do it or take a lickin'. You said you'd get through the job about noon, so I'll see ye then, an' bring the shoes, an' don't you forget to have the dollar ready."

Harry replaced the coins and catalogue in his pocket and arose, too. Sam did not wait for him to reply, but whistling to his dog, strode down the mountain toward the village.

"I wonder what the old man will pay me," Harry murmured to himself, as he continued his way up to the cabin. "He said he'd pay me well. He's so awfully stingy, though; I reckon he can't pay me less'n two dollars—two dollars for four cords is awful cheap. Then, if I have to buy them shoes—I'll have a dollar left for the medicine anyway.

"Old Miser Brown," as every one in Meadowvale called him, had lived alone on the mountain for forty years. He was an avaricious old man, who hoarded his pennies as if they would save his soul. It was said that he had a large amount of gold and silver secreted somewhere about the hovel he called his home—money that came into his possession when he was young. But he spent none of it except for his scanty needs.

He had offered to pay Harry Henley "well" to saw a lot of wood for him—enough to last him many months, with his economical use of fuel—and the poor boy had jumped at the chance of earning the trifle.

All the forenoon the boy worked at the pile of wood, which by his continued application, had been growing beautifully less, and was now nearly done for. At intervals he sat on his saw-horse to rest, and at such times he was sure to draw forth the fascinating coin catalogue.

By noon the last stick was sawed, and Harry knocked at the cabin door to ask for his hard-earned pay. The old man shuffled out, to make sure that no stick remained uncut, and then extended in his withered palm one silver dollar with-out saying a word.

"Harry's pale face grew still more pale. "Is this all you are going to give me?" he asked faintly.

"Yes," was the sharp answer.

"But you said you'd pay me well, and there was four big cords—four big cords——"

The miser glared at him with the ferocity of a wild beast. "Not another cent," he cried, harshly—"not another cent, not one, sir!',

"My mother's sick, Mr. Brown," began the boy again, but again he was interrupted.

"Clear out!" the old man fiercly uttered. "Clear out!"

With a heavy heart Harry turned away and took the path down the mountain. He was almost too dazed and disappointed to think with any clearness. When he arrived at the rock which had afforded him a seat in the morning, he again sat down, to brood over his ill-fortune and plan the disposition of his single dollar.

Before very long he gave expression to this discussion: "I'll take the promised licken before I'll take the shoes. That dollar"—and he made a determined gesture with the coin in right hand. But he did not finish the sentance. As his eyes fell upon the piece, he started excitedly to his feet, and a strange cry came from his throat.

The coin was bright and new in appearance, and had evidently been in circulation but little. But it was not that so suddenly animated the boy. He noted first that the head of "Liberty faced to the right, instead of to the left, as on ordinary dollars, and then he saw, below the bust, the bold, unmistakable figures, "1804!"

No wonder he was agitated. In his hand was a perfect specimen of the most famous and valuable of all American coins—the realization of his dream!

It was Harry's first impulse to rush exultantly down to his home and to his mother's bedside, and there proclaim his extraordinary wealth; but another sentiment, after a struggle, prevailed, and he went slowly back toward the hut, resolved to explain to the old miser the value of the coin which he had been hoarding so many long years—perhaps since it was coined—and return it to him in exchange for another of the value intended to be imparted.

When he knocked at the door the old man thrust out his head with the savage inquiry, "What is wanted?"

"You've given me a dollar worth five hundred times a dollar," Harry began to explain. "I mean to say," he stammered on, "you can sell this for five hundred dollars, or more—"

"You're crazy!" cried the old hermit. "Clear out! You can get no more money out of me. Clear out!"

He slammed the door. Again Harry started down the mountain. His step was lighter now. He had done his duty; his conscience was for the moment clear. Indignant at his rude treatment, at the despicable insult, he made up his mind he would not again attempt to explain the peculiar value of the coin to the ignorant miser. The dollar of 1804 was his—his very own!

Half-way on the steep decent he met Sam Ragland, who bore, in addition to his gun and cartridge-belt, a brown-paper parcel. Sam was, as usual accompanied by his unsightly dog.

"I've brought you the shoes," was the young hunter's greeting. "I went to your house, but you was so long comin' I concluded to hunt ye up. I'm on my way to Carter's Pond now, and I want that dollar to buy ammunition."

Harry gave detailed explanation of the circumstances which prevented his parting with that precious silver coin. He tried to impress upon Sam an idea of its wonderful value, and he promised him that in a few days, as soon as he could sell the coin, he would take the shoes as he had agreed; but the youthful rough was obdurate.

"You're a fool!" was the epithet he hurled at Harry. "You can't trifle with me! Gimme that dollar."

Harry's lips closed resolutely as he drew back from the bully. He would resist the outrage with all his power. He attempted to thrust the dollar into his pocket, but it slipped from his fingers, and went rolling down the mountain side!

Harry sprang forward after his treasure, but Ragland blocked his way, and in turn leaped after the coin. But he, too, was anticipated.

The dog seized the rolling silver-piece in his mouth, and dashed down the declivity at full speed.

After him ran the boys, Sam calling to him to stop in harsh, loud tones; but the dog thought it evidently all play, and did not obey.

Harry was in despair. His precious dollar would certainly be lost. The dog would drop it at some spot where it would never be found; or if not that Sam would get it, and spend it for ammunition, and in either case his loss would be irrevocable.

Sam followed the animal as fast as he could, and Harry kept at his heels, all the while trying to out-distance him. Finally, when the bottom of the mountain had been reached, Harry made a spurt and got past his awkward enemy; but the dog was getting farther and farther ahead.

The race into the village was a frantic and desperate one. Down the main street of the town they went, causing more consternation than the place had known in many days.

The race ended presently in a dog-fight. Between Ragland's dog and another cur of the village there was an unending enmity, and whenever the two met they fought with great ferocity.

As the mischievous animal, with Harry's fortune in his mouth, dashed gayly down the street, his canine enemy made his appearance, and immediately there was a sharp contest between them.

While the combat raged and spectators were gathering, Harry reached the scene just in time to perceive "Jedge" Bloom, the village Justice of the Peace, pick up his bright dollar from the ground where the dog had relinquished it.

"It's mine, Jedge!" he had just enough breath left to grasp the words, and the Justice graciously placed the coin in his hand without question.

When Sam arrived his interest in the dollar was for the moment suspended by the necessity of a quick interference to save his dog from being worried. When at last he got the two beasts separated, Harry was safely at home, and he gave up his trip to Carter's Pond in disgust.

Harry wrote to the Boston dealer in coins, and gave a description of his 1804 dollar, and of the strange circumstance by which it came into his possession. In reply he received, a few days later, this letter:

DEAR SIR: If the coin you describe is in as good condition as you allege, we will pay you eight hundred dollars for it.

Harry went with this letter to the miser's cabin, and tried again to explain the matter, but Mr. Brown would not listen. Then Harry sent on the coin and promptly received his pay; and after that, it is needless to say, his mother never suffered for medicine nor he for a pair of shoes.—*Youth's Companion.*

Lady (giving a tramp a luncheon.)—"I ought not to give you this. I suppose you never work."

Tramp—"You are mistaken madam. I work hard every day."

Lady.—"What do you?"

Tramp—"It's hard work getting meals for nothing, I tell you."—*Lippincott's Magazine* for July.

The Purest and Best.
Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervison of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the proccess of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood' Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

An Almost Forgotten Crime.

In Captain Basil Hall's account of his travels in the United States, in 1881, he refers to the murder of Dr. William Chapman, of Bensalem, now an almost forgotten crime as follows.

"In Captain Basil Hall's account of his travels in the United States in 1831 he refers to a murder trial in progress near Philadelphia as creating a marked sensation throughout the entire country. This was the case of Mrs. Chapman accused of taking the life of her husband by poison. The details, as brought out in the trial, are strange and sensational in the highest degree.

"Mrs. Chapman was the wife of William Chapman, a well-known and highly-respected school-master, who kept a boarding house at Andalusia, in Bucks county. He was especially successful in treating children who had impediments of speech and many of his scholars were of this class. His wife's maiden name was Winslow and she was a New Englander by birth. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Chapman she had been a teacher in Madame Le Brun's Ladies' school on Spruce street, Philadelphia, and had an excellent reputation. On the 19th of May 1831, Mr. Chapman and his family were seated on the porch of their dwelling at Andalusia when a small, dark man, very shabbily dressed, came into the yard and in broken English asked for something to eat. Chapman was kindly in disposition and gave largely in charity and he ordered the man into the kitchen, where he got a good meal. He then asked permission to sleep in the house that night stating that he was penniless.

"Mr. Chapman seems to have distrusted him, but, to the surprise of all, his wife took part in the discussion by insisting that the tramp should be permitted to stay, and he entered the house into which he was fated to bring double crime. Mrs. Chapman seemed to be infatuated with the man, although to others he was a fawning, abject creature. He gave his name as Lino Amalio Esposy Mina and stated that his father was Governor of California and his wealth enormous. So contradictory were his statements and so palpable his lies that those who came in contact with him at once set him down as an impostor, but Mrs Chapman championed him and, having command over her husband, got him to advance money for a suit of clothes. She personally accompanied him to James Page's, at Sixth and Chestnut Street, where he was measured for an expensive outfit. Page wrote to Chapman to be on his guard as he believed the Mexican was a scoundrel. He was now an inmate of the family and his relations with Mrs. Chapman began to create scandal. They went out riding together and were seen by the neighbors in compromising situations.

"On June 16 Mina came to this city and went to Durand's drug store, at the Southwest corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. He wanted arsenic for preserving bird skins, he said, and was given two ounces. On the 17th of June, Chapman was taken sick and confined to his bed. Mina nursed him, but the unfortunate man grew worse, and on the 23d he died. The housekeeper had noticed that some rice soup that she had made for the sick man and which Mina had taken to his room, when thrown out in the yard had killed a number of ducks belonging to a neighbor, but she kept her own counsel. After the funeral was over people began to talk, and when, on the 5th of July, twelve days after her husband's death, his widow was married to Mina, public suspicion began to take the shape of a legal investigation.

"Mina had, immediately after the wedding, commenced to collect and sell the furniture in the house and Mrs. Chapman's eyes were then opened to the character of the scoundrel who had misled her. Taking her four children, the eldest a girl of ten, she fled to Erie, Pa, and here she was arrested. Mina escaped to Boston, but in September he was caught and brought back to Doylestown.

"Mrs. Chapman was tried first before Judge Fox. David Paul Brown, Wilham B. Reed and Pelle McCall were her lawyers. In the trial Brown made the effort of his life and was regarded thenceforth as the greatest criminal lawyer in the United States. After reading the evidence it seems incredible that a hard-headed country jury could have acquitted the murderer.

"In her last letter to Mina was this sentence: 'Believe me Lino, that God will not suffer you or me to be happy this side of the grave.' On the 20th of February the trial ended and Mrs. Chapman was free, but she was shunned by all, and twelve years after her acequittal a gentleman who knew her well was in the town of Lancaster and visited a poor variety show. A wretched looking woman and a poor thin girl were singing on the stage and he recognized them as Mrs. Chapman and her daughter Lucretia. This was her retribution.

"Mina was tried and convicted May 1, 1831, and was hanged in Doylestown. He made a confession, acknowledging that he administered the poison to Mr. Chapman in his food and that Mrs. Chapman was cognizant of all he did. He was a native of Cuba and was born in 1809."—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Under the Spell of a Snake.

Jacob Fisher, of near Pinegrove, had a thrilling experience near Jonestown says the Reading *Eagle*. He was out fishing, and while seated along the edge of some bushes his attention was attracted by a rustling noise In looking around his eyes caught those of a huge black snake. In an instant Mr. Fisher became apparently paralyzed. He could not move nor utter a word. He was powerless. Every muscle in his body seemed to twitch and tremble. He was conscious but could not move a muscle. In the meantime the reptile seemed to be approaching closer and closer. He tried to cry for help but could not. He said he suffered intense agony and the perspiration dropped from his forhead. Suddenly a man came in sight and the snake, being scared by the noise, disappeared in the bushes. Mr. Fisher was instantly released from the spell and returned home. He said it was the most thrilling experience of his life.

The Correct Version.

THE STORY OF THE "SWEETHEARTS" AS TOLD BY A LATER DAY NOVELIST.

"So this winds the thing up, does it, Miss Pankey?"

"It does, Mr Swackhammer."

"And you haven't any explanation to give?"

"What explanation do you want? I have told you I wished to break off the engagement because it has become irksome to me. Isn't that enough?"

The young man uncrossed his legs, got up, and reached for his hat.

"Seems strange," he said, as a yearning look came into his eyes, "that the engagement didn't become irksome to you until the oyster season was over."

Miss Pankey did not deign any reply, and Algernon Swackhammer, with a low bow, turned upon his heel and walked out.

When the door had closed upon his retreating form the young woman sank nervously into a chair,

"The stupid wretch," she exclaimed. "He ought to have had more sense than to take me at my word."

Suddenly she scooped to the floor, picked up a small ivory tablet that had dropped from Algernon's pocket, pressed it passionately to her lips, bowed her head upon her hands and sobbed aloud.

Years had passed. The afternoon sun was gilding the pretentious spires and cupolas of an ambitious western town, and the soft, weird music of the fish peddler's horn was heard in the street, when a middle aged man with a valise in his hand opened the gate in front of a modest but neat and well built cottage, walked briskly up the steps and knocked at the door.

A lady answered the knock—a lady well preserved but no longer young.

The stranger bared his head. His hair was beginning to turn gray, but time had evidently dealt with him leniently, and care had left no deep traces on his brow.. He spoke:

"Is the gentlemen of the house—am I dreaming? Isn't this Cassimere Pankey? Or rather"—and he smiled—"isn't this the lady who was once Miss Cassimere Pankey?"

"I am Miss Pankey," she answered, and you are Algernon Swackhammer. I recognized you as soon as I saw you. Won't you come in?"

"Well, well," said the middle aged traveler, as he sat in an easy chair in the front parlor a few moments later and looked with interest at the face of the lady. "Who would have thought of meeting you here? And you tell me you are still Miss Pankey? isn't this your home?

"It is my brother's He is a widower. I keep house for him."

"And you never married?"

"No"

"How have you prospered?"

"I—I have no reason for complaint. And you?"

"I have had a great many hard knocks, Cassimere—Miss Pankey—since we met last. By the way, we parted rather unceremoniously, didn't we?"

The lady sighed.

"And I always felt that I owed you an apology," he continued, "for not sending your photograph back after you had returned mine; but the fact is," he went on, awkwardly, I—er—couldn't find it. It got lost somehow.

Miss Pankey sighed again.

"That reminds me," pursued Mr. Swackhammer, "that I lost a little book slate the last evening I was at your house. I must have dropped it out of my pocket in some way. It wasn't of any particular value, and I don't know when I have thought of it before, but the recollection of it happened to occur to me just now. It was a little black book slate, with"—

"I think it was an ivory tablet."

"No. I am quite positive it was a little black book slate."

"I'm sure it was a white tablet."

Going to the mantle she opened a plush lined jewel casket and took out a little ivory tablet.

"Here it is," she said.

"And you have kept it all these years!" exclaimed Mr. Swackhammer.

"Yes."

"I see I was mistaken. But to change the subject. Do you consider yourself—aw—fixed in life? Have you no—plans for the future?

"Why, I"——

She paused, and her visitor proceeded.

"In a sense, I suppose, you are a fixture here? Your brother's children are to some extent dependent upon you?"

'Of curse, but"——

"Then permit me, Miss Pankey for the sake of old times," said Mr. Swackhammer, rapidly, as he opened his valise and took out a number of documents, "to call your attention to the fact that life is uncertain, disease and death stalk abroad in the land, fatal accidents may happen at any time, and it is the part of wisdom to provide against contingencies by securing those who are or may be dependent upon us against want. In the policies of the Limpinlazarus Life Insurance company, which I represent, and for which I have travelled for the last seven years, you will find the most perfect system, the surest guarantee, the most absolute security offered by any company in the field, and either on the ten year, the endowment, or the life plan, as you may prefer, you will find the premiums smaller in proportion to the gilt edged character of the insurance afforded than in any that has ever come under your notice, while the non-forfeitable feature of the policies, peculiar to our company alone, together with the dividends that accrue after the third year, thus steadily decreasing the annual premiums, while at the same time"——

"Was this your object in calling, A!—Mr. Swackhammer?"

"It was Miss Pankey. I've just begun to work this town."

Opening the little ivory tablet he began jotting figures down in it with great rapidity.

"Now here you will see," he said, that on the ten year plan—let me see, what is your age, please?"

"You will please excuse me sir. I have some bread in the oven that I must go and look at, and I don't need any life insurance. Neither does my brother. I wish you success, Mr. Swackhammer. Good afternoon."

Miss Cassimere Pankey sat in pensive silence a minute or two after her caller had departed, then picked up the little ivory tablet, put it back into the plush covered jewel case, took them both out to the kitchen, tossed them into the stove and went about her work with a firm and decided expression on her face.

Three weeks afterwards she married a baldheaded dentist 57 years old, who had been making love to her unsuccessfully for about eight years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Customer—Have you anything that will cure a corn.

Druggist—Yes, sir; here's a preparation that I put up myself. It's a sure cure. Why, I've got a corn that I've been putting it on for nearly two years, and I wouldn't think of using any other remedy.—*West Shore.*

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C. June 22, 1890.

What has become of the principle of protection so prominent in the Chicago platform of 1888?

The hardest blow yet received by the Tariff, and the ring, heretofore the sole end has just been delivered by the President. He has had his occasion to be seriously provoked by the manner in which his suggestions were tabled during the present session, by both Houses of Congress.

In fact, the old Republican Ship is at sea, and in a heavy gale of wind. She has drifted amongst dangerous rocks that threaten her with destruction.

The Pilot has ordered "hard a port" and the G. O. P. is now drifting before the wind, directly out of the course that it has pursued "from such a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary".

The constitution authorizes and encourages the President to frequently offer advice to Congress. But the tariff and silver questions were so occult, and the intricacies and interests of his political position so great and various that the President chose to refrain from any public expression on the subjects. Nevertheless he managed to have his exact ideas on both questions conveyed to the prominent republican members. But, in spite of that caution, his own party has made the present administration appear ridiculous and contemptible.

When that body of illustrious and conservative statesmen in the Senate flew off on a wild tangent, and departing from every sound principle of political economy passed the silver Bill, the ill-tidings of its action nearly took away Harrison's breath. He certainly deserves forgiveness, blue-blooded Presbyterian though he is, if he made some remarks emphatic enough to bring a blush to the cheeks of Mr. Wanamaker.

As the matter now stands, a few men who own silver mines in the West propose to arrange the whole business of the country for their personal benefit. It is natural that they would want a steady market for their product. The bill, which they have just succeeded in passing through the Senate, makes the government their regular customer, which is obliged to pay them an exorbitant price for their ore—a price it would not command in the market.

The President has been pricked to heroic measures to recover from the position it has held so long, to Free Trade. But to make the journey easier, as the first stage the President proposes to extend commercial liberty only to countries of the Western-hemisphere.

The document, which was sent to Congress through the medium of the Secretary of State, is very long and with it was transmitted a report of the Pan-American Congress, recommending treaties of reciprocity with American countries.

The increase of the duty on wool is protested against a restrictive trade, and utterly useless and unnecessary. The McKinley tariff bill is sternly attacked; generally, and in detail. The Finance committee of the state acknowledges that a personal assault has been made upon it by the President and Secretary of State.

An amendment to the tariff bill was offered, and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale of Maine, the intimate friend of the Secretary.

It provided that the ports of the United State shall be declared free and open to the products of any country of America, whenever such country shall admit free bread-stuffs, povisions, and other food products, petroleum and other articles from the United States.

The message declares that absolute freedom of trade with the countries of America "would leap to the opening of new and profitable markets for the products of which we have so large a surplus, and thus invigorate every branch of agricultural and mechanical industries".

It was urged that to take the duty off sugar and wool would give the South American countries an advantage over the United States, in commerce; but it was recommended that the ports be left absolutely free to all American countries with which treaties of reciprocity were made

The republican senators are straining themselves in an effort to pass the federal election law, that it may become operative before the fall elections. Mr. Lodge has reported the bill, drafted in pursuance of instructions from the republican caucus. The republican members say that they will allow the democrats about thirty days for debate and filabustering; if they are so inclined; but at the end of that period, considering the urgency of prompt action on their part, discussion will be cut off and the bill passed.

Mischevous Partisans.

We can not commend the taste or temper of the Democratic journals that are trying to introduce an element of enmity in the contest between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pattison for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Fortunately there are not many of these extreme partisans, but the few there are seem to be doing all they can to array the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in two hostile camps on the Governor question. They carry their personal attachment to their favorites to too great a length. There is no occasion whatever for the introduction of such warfare.

Nothing could be in worse taste than for a Democratic journal to assume that it opposes Pattison because he is Quay's candidate, or that it objects to Wallace because he is favored by the corporations. Yet we find extremists indulging in this mischievous kind of foolishness. Neither of these charges is true. Mat Quay is far from wanting to see Pattison nominated, and the corporations expect no favors from Wallace. In fact, each of them has an element of strength peculiarly his own. Mr. Pattison could draw the larger support from the opposite party; Mr. Wallace could more thoroughly organize the party that would nominate him. Which of them would afford the greater advantage to the party in a contest with the enemy is the question to which the convention should address itself, without giving consideration to any other object than success.—*Watchman.*

Politics In The State.

EX-AUDITOR GENERAL TEMPLE BELIEVES WALLACE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Ex-Auditor General Temple, who is one of the delegates from Greene County to the Democratic State Convention, being asked his opinion as to the relative merits of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor said: "Democratic Greene is for William A. Wallace for Governor. First, because her Democrats favor straight Democracy; second, because they want a statesman to fill the executive chair; finally, because they believe that Wallace has a positive strength, both as an organizer and as a representative of the conservative business interest of the State, which would add greatly to the Democratic poll in November.

"I have noticed that it is claimed that Patison would get a great many Republican votes. This talk comes from a class of Republicans who try to force Quay to drop Delamater in the Republican State Convention. After that convention shall have been held, there will be little of that sort of thing left. Democrats will find themselves deceived if they permit themselves to be governed by that kind of influence in making their nomination. On the other hand, Wallace's strength is solid and lasting. The more his record is examined the brighter it will shine. A man of national reputation. When he was in the United States Senate he was made the active leader of the party in that body at the suggestion of men like Allen G. Thurman, Thomas F. Bayard and James B. Beck. He has given the best years of his life to the service of his party. It will not do to turn down such a man in order that some personal preference may be subjected.

"I have traveled over the State a good deal and I believe that Wallace will be nominated."

Milk Without Ice.

HOW IT MAY BE KEPT SWEET ALL DAY IN MIDSUMMER.

The following description by a physician of his method of keeping milk sweet all day in hot weather without ice is reproduced from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The method is this: The milk when bought is at once put into ten or twelve bottles—yeast bottles are good enough—one bottle for each nursing. As much water as is desired is added, say one sixth or one-quarter the amount of the milk. The bottles, ought not to be quite full, are then corked tightly with a wad of raw cotton two or three inches long. The bottles are next placed, five or six at a time, in a pan of water, which is heated to boiling for at least half an hour. The bottles are then put in the shade, still corked with the cotton, and when the baby wants to nurse one of the bottles is unstopped and the nipple is put on as usual.

"One of my patients keeps milk fresh all day in this way, putting it into a cupboard in the yard without any ice, and the milk agrees nicely with her baby. My belief is that the introduction of this method will save hundreds of children's lives every summer. This method is founded on scientific teaching, and is particularly the same as that used in the best children's sanitariums. The idea is to destroy all disease matter that has got into the milk, and not let any more get in. The cotton strains out from the air any disease matter that may be in it.

"Of course, the bottles must be cleaned immediately after each nursing with hot water and soap, and then filled with cooking soda and water till they are used again. The nipple and rubber tube, if one is used, must be very carefully cleaned also. Milk prepared in this way is very nearly, if not quite, as wholesome as if it were drunk directly from the cow. This method will, of course, not make sour milk sweet, but if the milk comes from the dairy sweet it will keep it sweet for several days, and it will destroy disease germs that have fallen into the milk. Milk prepared in this way is generally much more wholesome than "condensed milk" or "baby foods." Children who are fed all summer in this way, if they take nothing but this milk and water which has been well boiled, are likely to go all summer without any disease of the stomach or bowels."

Blaine's Significant Utterances.

No careful observer of events can misunderstand the meaning of the important utterances made by Secretary Blaine on Friday last. The whole tone of his incisive letter to congress on reciprocity with the American Republic, and of his reply to the Millers' Convention at Minneapolis, antagonized the whole theory of the McKinley tariff bill, and it should arrest the final passage of the measure.

The McKinley tariff bill, as well as the amended Senate bill, directly antagonizes Mr. Blaine's policy of reciprocity, and the singular spectacle is presented of a caucus measure being driven through Congress under the party whip, while the Premier of the administration is publicly protesting against its leading features. But the most pointed rebuke given to the high war tax champions was administered by Mr. Blaine before the Senate committee on the same day, where he appeared to urge an enlarged appropriation for the Pan-American Congress. The tariff was incidentally discussed during Mr. Blaine's presence, and the New York *Herald* reports him as making the following pungent utterance about the McKinley bill:

It is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous, measure that was ever concocted by any party. The men who vote for this bill will wreck the Republican party. If I were in the Senate I would rather have my right arm torn out of its socket than vote for this bill.

It is simply logical that Mr. Blaine should express himself in the foregoing terms about the McKinney bill. His two public deliverances made on the same day, one of which was an official letter to Congress transmitted by the President without dissent, are utterly wrong if the McKinley tariff bill is right; and Mr. Blaine could not consistently declare the views so boldly asserted in his letter to Congress and his answer to the Minnesapolis millers, and give even passive assent to the new tariff bill of either the House or the Senate. It must be obvious to all that the McKinney bill has steadily weakened in public approval since the day it was reported to the House, and Mr. Blaine evidently sounds the alarm by his several recent and emphatic criticisms of the policy of the measure. He states the exact truth when he says that it "will wreck the Republican party."—*Times.*

Delamater Nominated.

George Wallace Delamater of Meadville, Crawford County, a disciple of Quay, was nominated Governor by the republican convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, in the third ballot. An effort was made to persuade Montooth to take the nomination for Lieutenant Governor but he declined.

L. A. Watres of Lackawanna was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

When I Was Sick!

My room looked like a drug store, I had so many bottles in it. The more I dosed the worse off I was Finally, I paid my doctor and told him he needn't come any more. I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, and couldn't get out of bed alone. Six bottles of Sulphur Bitters cured me.—*Benj. Fitch, Adams House, Boston.* 6-20 2t.

The Secrets of Success.

(From The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican.)

In 1879 Mr. H O. Filer, of this village, became possessed of a formula for the compounding of a medicine for horses and cattle which had been in his family for nearly a century, having been originated by his great grandfather, a chemist in England. During these hundred years the remedy has been continually improved by experiment and experience until in 1847, when it was brought to this country, it was known to all stockmen in England as without equal for the cure of various diseases of horses and cattle and for the keeping of the same in fine condition. During the early years of its existance it was sold at four shilling the pound ($1). When it came into Mr. Filer's possession in 1879 he conceived the idea of putting it up in one full pound package which should sell at the price within the reach of all. He gave it the name People's Horse and Cattle powders, a name which has since become a synonym for excelence and purity.

The business, starting in a small way, has rapidly extended under Mr. Filer's management, until it now reaches every State and Territory and takes in Australia and South America.

At the beginning of the present year the buiness was converted into a stock company, and is now being carried on by the Joppa Manufacturing Company.

The success of this remedy has been due to its recognized excellence and to the scrupulous care which has been taken to use only the best of chemically pure materials. Everything passes a most thorough test, and when the ingredients go into the well-known red label package and receive the seal of the company they are accepted at once as just what they are represented to be. Purity has been insisted upon at every stage of the manufacture, and this is undoubtedly the great secret of the success of the goods, especially as of late years there are great numbers of the light weight powders, concocked of cheap and worthless materials which are put on the market in competition with People's Powders.

The Joppa Company is now greatly extending its business, and it is gratifying to us to learn that the present year's sales promise to greatly surpass those of any previous year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarah that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarah Cure.

F. J. CHENEY&CO., Props, Toledo O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Cattarh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 6-20 1-m.

6,000,000 Letters Yearly Fail to Reach Their Destination.

The number of lost letters reported to the post-office department at Washington, last year, was very large, and some facts regarding these stray missives may be of general interest. There were received at the dead letter office at Washington nearly 6,000,000 missives, which, for one reason or another, failed to find their addresses. Of these, 10,700 were not addressed at all; 18,000 contained money, amounting in all to $35,000; and there were inclosures of checks, drafts, etc., to the amount of $1,600,000 in 23,000 letters. Of course in such an immense correspondence as is done in the United States, mistakes are invetiable, but one would hardly expect that every half hour of the day and night a letter would be dropped in the post-office with no address whatever. The amount of money which found its way to the dead letter office instead of to the persons to whom it was due, indicates a singular carelessness in financial matters. It ought to be possible to trace the ownerships of the checks and drafts, but much of the money doubtless will go into the national treasury because of the inability of the officials to find the owners. There is a lesson in these facts and figures, of interest to all, for the illiterate are far from being the only ones to misdirect correspondence.

Waller.

Mr. G. M. Remley, who is attending the Dickinson Seminary has come home to spend a few weeks among the hills with his old friends.

Several of the young folks from around here went to Benton Sunday evening to attend the Children's Day exercises.

We notice Clarence Butt has come home. He has been attending the Bloomsburg Normal School, and expects to go back in September.

Hay making has begun and it will not be very long until the harvest will be ripe by the appearance of the grain at present, but it will be somewhat later than common we think.

Mr. Samuel Yorks and wife of Central, were visiting their parents, near here, the first of the week.

Jefferson Fritz and W. L. Yorks went to Bloom Saturday, to attend to some business.

MARK TAPLEY.

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit—In all the World there is but one cure Dr. Haines' Golden Specific

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.—10-85-1y

Light Street.

Rev. Mr. Davies of Scranton spent a few days with J. M. C. Rank, Esq., preaching in the M. E. Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Thompson of New York spent a few days in town visiting his uncle J. M. Hulshizer.

Benj. Hicks and lady of Plymouth spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hicks.

C. H. Kline and wife spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Wm. I Terwilliger, returned from his wedding trip on Monday evening.

Mr. Harry Stout, of Sugarloaf and Miss Hattie Drake of Light Street, were married at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. Sones on Saturday eve at 5 o'clock.

Numerous attractions for the Berwick boys Sunday last.

Miss Maggie Shew returned home after a long visit through Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. Chas. Brown and dughter Martha returned from New York accompaniad by Mrs. A. C. Brown of New York.

Pay of Fourth-class Postmasters.

Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress providing that the compensation of the fourth-class postmasters shall be fixed on the basis of the amount of business transacted at their offices, as follows: On the first $100 or less per quarter, 100 per cent.; on the next $100, 60 per cent.; on the next $200 50 per cent.; on all the balance, 40 per cent. In addition to such compensation, they shall be entitled to all box rents received at their offices.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS ON THE READING RAILROAD.

Special excursion tickets will be sold between all points on the Reading system on July 3rd and 4th, good for return passage until and including July 7th. No tickets with this extended time limit, however will be sold for less than 25 cents for adults and 13 cents for children.

The Queen's Prize Competition.

Ten familiar quotations from standard authors appear each month under this heading in the CANADIAN QUEEN, and the publishers of this popular magazine offer $50.00 in cash prizes each month to those naming the largest number of the authors from whom the quotations are taken. This is a most practical way of encouraging the study of standard authors and will interest every intelligent reader. A sample copy of the QUEEN with full particulars and list of quotations will be mailed to any address for five 2c stamps. The subscription price is only $1.00 per year. Address, THE CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Canada.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Peculiar Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of candidates for County offices to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 9, 1890, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Nominating convention Tuesday August 12th.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN P. HANNON,
of Conyngham township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
J. F. DERR,
of Jackson township

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
of Beaver Township.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
24th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
GRANT HERRING,
Blooomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. CHRISMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
FRED SCHWINN,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR LEGISLATURE.
D. F. CURRY,
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
JOHN MOUREY,
of Roaringcreek Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
of Centre.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
B. FRANK EDGAR,
of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
DANIEL YOCUM,
of Hemlock Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY & CLERK OF THE COURTS.
G. M. QUICK,
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN L. KLINE,
of Conyngham.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. G. GIRTON
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
MAHLON HAMLIN,
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES M. BLAKER
of Greenwood.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
H. F. EVERETT,
of Benton.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
of Catawissa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY & CLERK OF THE COURTS.
J. H. MAIZE,
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER
C. B. ENT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN PETTIT
of Scott Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,
of Bloomsburg.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co. Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold in the Sheriff's Office in the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all the right, title and interest of James Morrison, the defendant, of in and to all that certain lot and piece of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Col. Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Centre street seventy-five (75) feet west of the northwest corner of Centre and Wood streets, thence along said Centre street south eighty-seven (87) degrees west twenty-five (25) feet to a stake, thence north three (3) degrees west one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley, thence along said alley north eighty-seven (87) degrees east twenty-five (25) feet to a stake, thence south three (3) degrees east one hundred and forty (140) feet to the point of beginning, being the lot marked with the number three (3) in block No. sixty (60) on the map or plan of said Borough as laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co., on which are erected a

Two Story Dwelling House,

and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Citizen's Building and Loan Association of Centralia vs. James Morrison, and to be sold as the property of James Morrison.

Barkley, Atty. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold on the premises in Catawissa, Col. Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 19th, 1890,

At 10 o'clock a. m. the following: All that certain messuage and tenement or lot of ground situate in the township of Catawissa, Col. Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in Main street in the town of Catawissa, at the corner of a lot marked and numbered in said town as lot No. 63, and running from thence by the same southwest two hundred and ten feet to an alley, thence by said alley southeast forty-nine feet nine inches to the corner of lot of Jesse K. Sharpless, thence by the same northeast two hundred and ten feet to said Main street, thence by said street northwest forty-nine feet nine inches to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Geo. E. Elwell in trust for Watson & Co., Peter R. Baldy, E. B. Schmick, Mrs. E. B. Hayhurst and W. H. Creasy vs. Stephen Baldy, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Baldy.

Elwell, Atty. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.

The American Farmers' Encampment

Mt. Gretna Park, Lebanon Co, Pa.

AUGUST 17th to 23d, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

5000 acres, romantic groves, mountain scenery, pure water springs, beautiful lake.

Ample railroad facilities, very low rates, quick transportation.

Canvass tent accommodations for 1890 farmers and their families; model Grange Hall, model Farmers' Alliance Hall, large pavillion for agricultural discussions, mammoth auditorium for entertainments, numberless attractions and amusements, 8,000 square feet of platforms for agricultural implement exhibits, acres for machinery in motion.

Good boarding at satisfactory prices, everything reasonable.

Agriculturists invited from every part of America.

Grounds open Saturday, August 16th, opening sermon by Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, D. D., Sabbath, August 17th. Sacred music by 150 trained choristers.

For full particulars address Executive Committee American Farmers' Encampment, Harrisburg, Pa. 6-20-2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Emerick, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of administrator will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, July 23, 10 a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Croop, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on exception, and to make distribution of the funds in said estate will sit at his office in Bloomsburg Col. Co. Pa. on Monday July 21, at 10 a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter R. Knapp, of Bloomsburg.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter R. Knapp, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to C. P. Knapp, admr., of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

C. P. KNAPP, Adm'r.

TOWN TAXES.

Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Town of Bloomsburg by the undersigned that he is prepared to receive Town taxes for the year 1890 at his office on the second floor of the Post-Office building, in said Town of Bloomsburg. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from this notice shall be paid with five per centum penalty on the amount added thereto.

June 12, 1890. 4t. ROBT. BUCKINGHAM, Town Treasurer.

WANTED

RELIABLE PUSHING MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Complete assortment. Splendid opportunity offered for spring work. My salesmen have good success, many selling from $100 to $200 per week. Send for Proof and Testimonial. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal Terms and the best goods in the market. Write FRED E. YOUNG, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 6-6-4t.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock.

SITUATIONS PERMANENT, SALARY and EXPENSES FROM START. Quick selling specialties. No experience necessary. OUTFIT FREE. Write for terms, stating age.

H. E. HOOKER CO., Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y. 5-16-8t.

One of the GREATEST Telescopes in the world. FREE

Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send you one for examination in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is sent, in every. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Return write at once. We pay all expense charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

ASK FOR CONSUMPTIVE

Have You Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00

6-20-d 4t.

Every Young Man

Who contemplates pursuing a course of study in the commercial branches, should have free copies of the illustrated circular and 27th Annual Catalogue of the

ROCHESTER BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

describing the new building, which for extent, convenience, furnishing, decorations and general elegance, is not elsewhere approached in the United States. For thorough, practical instruction in the useful branches, this institution has long stood at the head. 6-20 d 4t.

WILLIAM & ROGERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Carpenter's Automatic Lace Back Suspender,

Combining every requisite needed in a Suspender. Either half giving without disturbing the other half and no slipping off the shoulder. At retail by best houses—50c., 75c., $1.50. Samples mailed free on receipt of price in postal note or stamps.

LACE BACK SUSPENDER CO., 597 and 599 Broadway, New York. 6-27 3 4t.

I. MAIER,

The Reliable Clothier,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Comes to the front with a complete new Spring and Summer Stock of the most Select Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children. The Latest Styles of

HATS! CAPS! SHIRTS!

COLLARS AND NECKWEAR.

Trunks, Valises and Underwear

IN ABUNDANCE.

The enlargement of Business and the large trade made accounts for our having well-made Clothing and not those that are now made and cut to sell for auction.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

☞The largest and choicest line of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Gents' Furnishing Goods in Columbia and Montour Counties, Pa.

Everybody is interested in Wall paper at this time of year. Although the papering season is nearing its close, the demand for good papers at bottom prices still continues. We are still giving satisfaction to everybody, both in prices and display.

Wall paper of every grade, design and quality, and prices to suit all.

Remnants of from three to six rolls at wonderfully low prices. Special sale of remnants this and next week. Don't put off papering until fall or next spring for in all probibility you will never again have the bargains we now offer

Come and see our stock whether you buy or not as it is no trouble to show goods which have led the market this season.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., Pa., and to me directed there will be sold in the Sheriff's office in the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benton township, Col. Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Bellas and John Keefer, on the east by lands of William Smith and road leading to Cambra, on the south by road leading to Cambra, and on the west by lands of Joseph Hess estate, containing

FORTY-SIX ACRES

of land, more or less, part of which is timbered and another part of said land contains a good apple orchard.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in said township and county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Peter Laubach, on the east and south by land of William Smith, on the west by road leading from Stillwater to Minor Smith's store, containing SIX ACRES of land more or less, whereon is erected a Shoe Shop.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benton township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by other land of John Keefer, on the east by a road leading from Stillwater to Minor Smith's store, and on the south and west by lands of William Smith, containing ONE ACRE of land more or less.

ALSO—The life interest and all the right, title of the defendant, John Keefer, in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benton township aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of Charles Keefer, on the west and south by land of William Smith, and on the east by public road, containing ONE ACRE of land more or less, whereon are erected a

Frame Dwelling House,

barn, springhouse and other outbuildings.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benton township, bounded on the north and west by land of Charles Keefer, on the south by land of John Keefer, and on the east by road leading from Stillwater to Minor Smith's store, containing one acre of land more or less, whereon are erected a wood shed and pig pen.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Clark Callender executor of Joseph Hess deceased, vs. John Keefer et al and to be sold as the property of John Keefer.

Hunning, Atty. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff. Vend. Ex. and Fi. Fa.

6-5-'90.

HE is very much delighted. While in Philadelphia recently he called on E. O. THOMPSON, the well known Clothier and Importer, No. 1338 Chestnut St., (opposite the Mint), and bought an elegant Black Fancy Cheviot Suit for $13.50. Such a suit would have cost him Twenty Dollars at home. Had he not been in the city he could have sent his name and address on a postal card or in a letter and received by return mail samples of various cloths, also simple guide for taking his own measures, free of charge. Any one can order from Mr. Thompson by mail with the same satisfaction as by calling in person.

Organs $35. Pianos $150. Catalogue free Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 6-27-5 4t.

Special Bargain, Ingrain Carpets,

Reduced to 40 and 45 cents to Close Out Odd Lengths,

12 to 30 YARDS LONG,

—AT—

KEITER'S

NEXT DOOR TO I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

MAIN ST., BLOOMSBURG, - - - PA

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A new lot of Window Curtains received this week.

SPRING! SPRING!! SPRING!!!

IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE Largest and Latest Stock of Mens' Boy's and Children's Clothing,

Elegant in Design, Perfect in Fit, Cannot be Surpassed,

Call at the "Popular Clothing House"

D. LOWENBERG'S ESTATE.

Bloomsburg, - - - Pa

SALESMEN WANTED

LOCAL OR TRAVELING.

to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and steady employment guaranteed.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

mo-4 and 6-90

Dr. Grosvenor's Bell-cap-sic PLASTER.

Gives quick relief from pain. Rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy and lumbago cured at once. Genuine for sale by all Druggists.

6-6-d-4t.

Handsomely framed life size Crayons, photographs all sizes, in correct styles and perfect finish, colored photographs, large or small, frames and moulding.

M'KILLIP BROS., Bloomsburg.

6.

FARM FOR RENT

A farm of 100 acres, with handsome new house and barn, and supplied with abundant water, will be rented at a low rent for the term of five years, to a good tenant who can furnish his own stock and equipment. The farm is in the Catawissa Valley on the Township road from Brandonville to Audenried, two miles from Brandonvile and near Girard Manor. References requested. Address HERBERT S. THOMPSON, Engineer Girard Estate Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 1-ly

SALESMEN on SALARY.

WANTED, All expenses paid, to sell all the leading varieties and specialties in nursery stock. Address H. C. Phillips, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 6-6-4t.

MILK PRESERVATIVE.

Milkmen and dairymen. You can keep milk and cream fresh a week *without using ice.* Thoroughly healthful. No expense. Send for sample and circular. THE PRESERVALINE MFG. CO., 23 Cedar St., New York. 6-20 3 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Quick, of Montour twp., dec'd.

Letters of administration granted by the Register and Recorder to William S. Moyer, of Bloomsburg Pa., and William Mensch of Rupert, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM S. MOYER, Bloomsburg Pa.
or to
JOHN G. FREES, Atty. WILLIAM MENSCH, Rupert. Admrs.

5-23-6t.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
12:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:26 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:49 a. m.	12:19 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:24 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
6.36 p. m.	9:20 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
	Ar.	Ar.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.
STATIONS.	P. M.	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	11 48	7 05	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	11 41	6 58	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	11 39	6 56	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 31	6 48	8 53	2 53	7 00
Lightstreet	6 05	11 28	6 43	8 56	2 56	7 03
Orangeville	5 57	11 20	6 35	9 08	3 07	7 10
Forks	5 45	11 10	6 25	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 06	6 21	9 20	3 20	7 23
Stillwater	5 37	11 04	6 17	9 25	3 25	7 28
Benton	5 28	10 55	6 10	9 33	3 33	7 35
Eisons	5 23	10 50	6 07	9 36	3 37	7 38
Coles Creek	5 20	10 45	6 05	9 38	3 40	7 40
Sugarloaf	5 15	10 42	6 02	9 42	3 43	7 44
Laubachs	5 12	10 40	6 00	9 47	3 48	7 47
Central	5 03	10 33	5 53	9 57	3 58	7 57
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 50	10 02	4 00	8 00
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

—o—

SALES.

FOR SALE.—An eight room house and lot in West Bloomsburg, by Wm. Rabb.

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses in Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Espy and Rupert Pa. Farms in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Virginia. Vacant lots in Bloomsburg. Store properties, Grist mills and other property by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Rupert, lot 120 x 140 ft. Two story, house, with nine rooms. Bay windows, out kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water, Two railroads, Twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, fare 8c round trip. Low taxes. A great bargain, if taken soon.

M. P. Lutz, Insurance & Real Est. Agt.

FOR SALE.—Fine building lot, Main St., near Normal School. Apply to

G. W. KEITER.

Personal.

Chas. Elwell returned from the New England Conservatory of Music Monday.

Ex-Sheriff Ent is lying seriously ill at his residence.

Mrs. R. W. Oswald, Miss E. W. McKelvy, Chas. W. McKelvy and Geo. E. Elwell are spending this week in Boston.

Isaiah Rupert has accepted a position in the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Catawissa.

Edith M. Reber, daughter of Dr. W. M. Reber, graduated at Bucknell University at Lewisburg, last Tuesday.

Matthew McReynolds a son of Dr. McReynolds, and a graduate of Lafayette College has accepted a position with an engineer corps in North Carolina.

Harry Houck returned from Poughkeepsie last week, having completed a course in Stenography at the Business College in that city. He went to New York on Monday, where a good position has been offered him.

Bloomsburg was well represented at Coney Island L. I., one day last week. among those who visited the famous resort were W. Clark Sloan, Frank Sloan, Dan Brown, Ad. Brown, Charles P. Elwell, Dr. E. F. Smith, Ed. Boone, and Mr. McDowell, all now or formerly of Bloomsburg and vicinity.

July 9th.

Williamsport and Danville will celebrate the Fourth of July.

Ent Post expect to hold a camp fire near Espy within a few weeks.

James Magee & Co's. carpet mill at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire last week. Loss was nearly $25,000.

The first excursion for the Sunday schools was held at Central Thursday, by the Presbyterian church.

Communion services will be held in the Lutheran Church Sunday July 6th. Preparatory services, Friday evening July 4th.

The Bloomsburg Base Ball Club will play two games of ball with Sunbury on July 4th.

J. K. Bittenbender's family was increased Wednesday morning by another voter. Both mother and son are doing well.

One of the workmen on the telephone line near Espy received a sustroke Tuesday. He was much better the following day.

There will be a game of Base Ball at Athletic Park, Friday June 27, between Milton and Bloomsburg. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

FOR SALE.—Four team horses. One is a pair of match grays. Double and single drivers. Can be tried before purchasing.

J. F. RINK,
20-3t* Light Street, Pa.

The Republican Convention at Harrisburg was attended by fifteen of Bloomsburg's citizens. It is reported that passes were freely circulated on Monday. This may account for the large attendance.

It is said that the officials of the postal department at Washington are considering the subject of a 'penny-in-the-slot' machine that will turn out postage stamps and postal cards.

The insect that threatened the wheat is making havoc in the oat fields. The heads of the oats are covered with the insect and thus prevent the development of the grain.

The Philadelphia & Reading railroad company are building a new trestling at Rupert. The bridge which crosses the river will also be repaired so as to make the road absolutely proof against danger.

July 9th.

Fred D. Hess, of Waller, has been granted an increase of pension.

A festival will be held at Mordansville, Saturday evening, June 28th, to which all are invited.

H. V. White is still beautifying his home on Centre street by giving the brick work a coat of paint.

Samuel Pursel has been chosen as a delegate to represent the College Y. M. C. A. of the Normal School at the Moody Conference at Northfield, Massachusetts. The conference will be in session about two weeks.

At this season of the year debility and depression are often due to torpidity of the organs of Secretion indicating the necessity for an efficient liver and kidney tonic. Try Dr. Shattuck's Rest Cure Specific. $5000 reward is offered for a better remedy for Bright's disease of the kidneys. 2t.

The electric railway between Northumberland and Sunbury is at last completed and ready for the traveling public. The difficulty was with the wires across the bridge, they were not properly arranged and the cars could not run through the bridge. All the difficulties are now removed and the cars are expected to run without any further interruptions.

July 9th.

You can never know till you try, how quickly a dose of Ayer's Pills will cure your sick headache. Your stomach and bowels need cleansing, and these pills will accomplish it more effectually and comfortably than any other medicine you can find.

The Boone sisters had a re-union at Mr. Frank Keller's Monday. On Sunday June 22nd, they were each fifty years of age, It is seldom you see triplets who can celebrate their fiftieth anniversary of their birth. Susan married Mr. Frank Keller of Bloomsburg; Hattie married Harvey Jones of Espy, and Anna married John Hummel of Wilkes-Barre. All the sisters are enjoying good health.

On Wednesday the 9th of July, St. Paul's Congregation will have an excursion and basket picnic at Central on the B. & S. R. R. All persons are cordially invited to go on this excursion. If the 9th should be stormy the excursion will be on the next day, the 10th. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. C. E. Savage's store on Main St. and from members of the Young People's Guild of St. Paul's Church.

Among the places in this region where damage has been done by lightning within the last few days, we have learned of Sylvester Heath's barn near Derr's being struck and burned to the ground, together with some farming implements and a heifer; Robert Manning's barn at Eyersgrove, slightly damaged; John C. Watte' barn in upper Greenwood, slightly damaged; a tree near I. B. Ikeler's was struck, set on fire and burned for several days.—(Millville Tablet).

Bloomsburg people who visit New York will find the Glenham Hotel, on Fifth Ave. near 225 Street a very pleasant hostelry. The proprietor, N. B. Barry, formerly kept the Herdic House at Williamsport, and the head clerk, John S. Ward, was once proprietor of the Valley House at Wilkesbarre. Both are very affable gentlemen, and do all in their power to make it pleasant for guests of the house. The Glenham is conducted on the European plan.

There will be a lively scramble for the office of County Commissioner. The republican, minority party of the county, has three candidates, Ezra Stevens of Sugarloaf, C. L. Sands of Greenwood and G. W. Utt of Main; while the democratic contestants are. Jesse Rittenhouse, of Beaver, W. G. Girton of Bloomsburg, B. F. Edgar, of Fishingcreek, Stephen Pettit, Scott, Fred Schwin, Bloomsburg and Daniel Yocum of Hemlock.

The Bloomsburg Ferry Company has purchased a new wire rope and will have it placed in a few days, when the ferry will be in a better condition than ever. The old wire was struck by lightning about two weeks ago, and the strength of the wire seems to have been completely destroyed. The wire was spliced where it broke, but as soon as raised and tested with the boat, the wire again broke in several other places. The company therefore ordered a new wire.

The five leaders in the list of teachers competing for the Philadelphia *Press* prize are, Miss Grant of Sunbury, Miss Thurlman of Wilmington Del., Miss Robins of Wilkes-Barre, Miss Davis of Philadelphia, and Miss Bishop of Williamsport. Miss Grant of Sunbury has taken the lead for some time, but one day last week Miss Robins stood first, it was only for a day however. The last ballot will appear in the *Press* Saturday the 28th, and all the ballots must be in before 6 p. m. Tuesday July 1. The result will be published next Wednesday July 2.

The census enumerators are about through with their work this week. But as they are forbidden to reveal any information, we must await the announcement of the population of the town. If there are any who have not been called upon by the enumerators will they please report at the COLUMBIAN office and we will see that their names are enrolled. We are concerned only to the extent that we should have credit for all the growth we have made in the past ten years; and since there is nothing to be gained by with-holding names, but rather an injury that will be felt by all of us we should all so far interest ourselves as to get a correct enumeration. From the improvements that may be seen upon every street it would seem that our population had increased fifty per cent over the census of 1880.

The newspapers in the State are advocating that delegates to State Conventions should be chosen by County Conventions and not by committemen. That was the custom some time ago, and the democracy should return to it again. It is free from bossisms and makes the delegates representatives of the people rather than the politicians. Upon this subject the *Clinton Democrat* says the following.

It is the sense of the Democracy that delegates to State conventions should be chosen by county committees. The latter way has gotten to be quite too common of late and should be abandoned hereafter for the old way. A convention fresh from the people is the body which ought to appoint the delegates to a State convention and not a standing committee.

There did not seem to be any other way to do it this time, but it is not the best way and hereafter delegates to State conventions should be made by the county convention, which can be recalled or a new one elected for that special purpose. Then there will be no danger of dissatisfaction.

SAVED.—A fine family of children were all afflicted with scrofula. Two died early the rest would soon have followed, but for the timely and persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which built them up into a healthy and vigorous manhood.

July 9th.

MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

The directors of the Bloomsburg school district, met in the library of the new public building Friday evening of last week. All the members present. The bond of the treasurer was presented with I. W. and B. F. Hartman as bondsmen. The president appointed the following committees: On buildings and grounds, J. R. Townsend, O. T. Wilson, J. C. Brown; on supplies, O. T. Wilson, Joseph Garrison, Wm. Chrisman; on text books and course of study, Joseph Garrison, J. R. Townsend, J. K. Bittenbender; on grievances, Wm. Chrisman, J. K. Bittenbender, J. C. Brown.

The rate of tax for the year was fixed at 2 mills for building purposes, and 3½ mills for school, the same as last year.

The time fixed for the school year was eight months, commencing with the first Monday of September. The following is a list of the teachers elected with the salary for each.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

J. F. Harkins, principal, $85, L. P. Sterner, asst. $65; Hannah Breece, room A, $40; Hattie Sloan, room B $35.

THIRD STREET.

Orval Yetter, room 1, $40, Annie Fox, asst. $30; Ida Bernhard, room 2, $35, Lucetta Moyer, asst. $30; Georgia Pursel, primary A, $38, Stella Lowenberg, B, $33.

FIFTH STREET.

Samuel Pursel, room 1, $40, Flora Jones asst. $30; Nora Finney, room 2, $35, Alice Brockway, asst. $30; Lou Robbins, primary, A, $38, Annie Snyder, primary B, $35, Ella Allen, asst. B, $30.

The following were elected as janitors for the respective buildings:

A. W. Fry, Grammar school, $30, G. B. Kitchen, Third street, $25, Frank Taylor, Fifth street, $25.

The following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Porf. J. S. Kline in order to devote his whole time to reading law, has not applied for a position as teacher for the ensuing year, therefore,

Resolved: The Board of Directors of Bloom School District herewith express their satisfaction with and appreciation of his work as Principal of the Grammer School for the past two years and commend the energy and enthusiam with which he performed all his duties.

On motion the board adjorned to meet on Friday evening July 11 1890.

Zinc Ore in Columbia County.

Zinc ore has been discovered on a tract of land three miles north of Bloomsburg. It is owned by Jesse Hoffman and Benjamin Miller, of Afton, Pa., and has been leased to H. A. Hacken, of Allentown, who has for years cultivated it for agricultural purposes.

The work of opening up and developing the vein will begin at once. A force of workmen is now employed, taking out several tons daily.

During the past few days, hundreds of people have visited the place where the work of excavation is being carried on, as if to satisfy themselves of the genuineness of the report.

Experts say the ore is of very fine quality and claim that the vein is of unusual proportions, which will undoubtedly warrant its developement.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company is preparing tracks for the transportation of the ore which will be completed in less than a week. The industry will give employment to about 200 men, and this portion of Columbia County, which has been so long known only for its agricultural products, promises to be classified with the more wealthy for mineral production.

The above is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* and is dated from Bloomsburg. The tract mentioned is that which lies north of the D. L. & W. Railroad at Afton, and has long been known to contain large deposits of zinc. Immediately north of the Hoffman and Miller tract the mineral is also found in large quantities intermingled with the limestone. Lead is also found upon the tract but whether in sufficient quantity to warrant working it out is a question that has long been in dispute. There are some of the opinion that underneath the lime-stone are large quantities of marble. Perhaps when the zinc and lead deposits are worked, other valuable minerals may be found.

East Benton.

Benjamin Stevens, of New Columbus, at an advanced age, was buried at that place on June 11th. He was a highly respected citizen and also a pioneer of the roughs and wilds of a stubborn and unyielding, though highly productive soil, of which every inch of territory was stoutly contested before it could be brought under easy and mechanical cultivation.

Through unceasing and incessant toil Mr. Stevens cleared up as fine a farm as can be found lying on the old Berwick turnpike between the mountains.

Mrs. Rose Runyan of Hamiline was stricken with paralysis on the 12th inst. and is lying in a very critical condition.

Corn is doing finely. Oats not so promising.

Now there are lots of claims for the political spoils.

The old proverb, "Nothing so bad but it might be worse," was forcibly brought to mind when speaking of the disaster of the Johnstown flood, Mrs. Spinnogle remarked that, "it might have been worse." When asked how it were possible to have been worse, she observed that "if Bloomsburg had been swept away it would still have been worse."

Protection, 'tis an awful sound,
It grates upon the ear;
It ravishes our pocket-books,
And steals our comfort too.

Binder Twine.

We just received a car load of selected Binder Twine and are prepared to fill orders at wholesale or retail at as low prices as can be named for the same quality. We want the Farmer's trade because we buy their grain and produce and can sell to them as cheap as any dealer. We want the dealer's trade because he can do as well with us as he can in the city, and we can make many turns for him that will pay him.

FERTILIZER.

We have a full and choice stock of Phosphate for buckwheat all in good condition to drill and showing a first class analysis for the prices asked. Come and see us before you buy. All kinds of grain taken in exchange.

DRILL.

We have the New Superior Drill that we will sell you to sow your buckwheat and take fair terms for settlement.

MOWER.

The Eureka Centre Cut Mower is leading them all this season. If you try one you are sure to like it and keep it. If you want a side cut mower we have the Bradley, and it is a good one.

HAY RAKES.

We have the "Royal" and "Wiard" self-dump and the "Victor" and "Ideal" hand-dump all guaranteed. Remember our prices and terms are fair and easy and we always give full value.

H. V. WHITE & Co.

They Have Never Failed.

I have been sick for the last ten years, which has cost me many dollars in doctors and druggists' bills. The last two years it only cost me three dollars. Why? Because I used Sulphur Bitters instead of employing doctors. They cured me of Jaundice.—*F. F. Boyd, Hoboken.* 6-20-2t

On last Thursday evening Miss Armstrong's school held its closing exercises before as large an audience as the school room could accommodate. Much taste was shown in the varied selections of the programme, which consistedof a "comedy", a number of recitation and songs, a hoop drill, flag drill, callisthenics and marching. Several instrumental selections rendered by the pupils added much to the exercises. The earnestness and promptness shown by all in the performance of their duties testifies to an energy and thoughtfullness in school work on the part of both teacher and pupil.

A Happy Children's Day.

Flower Day in the Lutheran church last Sunday was an event long to be remembered. All the available seating capacity of the church was exhausted and many turned away. The Sunday school had the entire program, an appropriate service entitled "A Feast of Flowers and a Flow of Song" was beautifully rendered. It consisted of songs, solos, recitations by the little ones, who acquitted themselves admirably, and offerings for the Orphans' Home at Loysville Pa. The Superintendent, Mr. B. F. Zarr, presided. The church was handsomely trimmed with evergreens and flowers. In the centre of the platform was a large pyramid of evergreens and roses about 8 feet high, over which two floral ladders arched, making a very fine effect. These were hung with baskets of flowers, and the base of the pyramid was covered with boquets of daisies, pansies &c., the children brought and left when they came to recite or sing. Mounds of flowers on either side of the platform and a beautiful real fruit picture with the songs of birds hung here and there made one of the liveliest and prettiest scenes every look ed upon in the Lutheran church of this place.

Hold it to the Light.

The man who tells you confidently just what will cure your cold is prescribing Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation of this remarkable medicine for coughs and colds no expense is spared to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and look through it; notice the bright, clear look; then compare with other remedies. Price 50c and $1.

Statement of Band Festival May 30th and 31st.

BLOOMSBURG BAND	DR.	CR.
May 31,		
To proceeds of Festival	$105.63	
" cash from Town council	5.00	
" donations	4.75	
June 2.		
By cash paid Mrs. Philips		$36.60
" " " C. B. Chrisman		17.75
" cash paid Alexander Bro. & Co		2.25
" cash paid Elwell & Bittenbender		1.75
" cash paid L. T. Sharpless		1.00
" cash paid Peter Gross		2.00
" " " Jas. Shaffer		15.00
" " " Bill of Sandries		.96
		$77.31
To Balance		38.07
	$115.38	$115.38

Respt.
BLOOMSBURG BAND.

1,304 Lives Lost in 20 Years.

Mine Inspector Williams, of the Third Anthracite Inspection district, has just completed a table of the operations of the coal mines for the last twenty years. During that time there were 110,352,715 tons of coal mined.

There were 1,304 men killed in the many disasters during the twenty years, the largest number killed being in 1884, 97. The smallest number of tons of coal mined for each life lost was 91,655 tons, in 1886. The largest number of days worked any year was 233 in 1888.

A Cure for Constipation and Sick Headache.

Dr. Silas Lane, while in the Rocky Mountains, discovered a root when combined with other herbs, makes an easy and certain cure for constipation. It is in the form of dry roots and leaves, and is known as Lane's Family Medicine. It will cure sick headache in one night. For the blood liver and kidneys, and for clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Druggists sell it at 50 cents a package.

Engines and Saw Mills.

Any one intending to buy Steam Engines of any style or size or first class Saw Mills will do well by seeing, or writing the undersigned for Catalogue and Prices before buying.

WHITE & CONNER,
4-4 2 m Orangeville, Pa.

Passed a Successful Examination.

Misses Carrie Maue, Carrie Meyer, Kate Cannon, Leila Spangler, Mary Williams and Messrs. Edward Burns, William Turnbach, Edward Gormley and John Bigelow, members of this year's graduating class of the borough high-school, returned last evening from Bloomsburg, where they passed a very successful examination and were received as students of the State Normal School. They were highly complimented by the board of examiners.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

These nine persons were prepared for our Normal School by Prof. D. A. Harman, a graduate of the class of 1872, and now Superintendent of the Schools at Hazleton.

Reduced Rates for the Fourth of July on the Pennsylvania R. R.

In pursuance of its usual liberal policy the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will this year sell excursion tickets for the Fourth of July holidays between all stations on its lines at reduced rates. The tickets will be sold on July 3rd and 4th valid to return until July 7th, 1890. This reduction in rates does not apply to tickets sold between New York and Philadelphia, nor New York or Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington. By the use of these tickets one can make a very pleasant holiday trip at small cost.

THE PLANETS.

It is not often that this planet is favored with a richer celestial display of planets than is now afforded to anyone who takes the trouble to turn their eyes heavenward on a clear night. Venus glows and sparkles like an electric light in the Western sky as soon as the sun gives her a chance to display her charms. At the same time Mars rises in the East and is on view throughout the night, having as a companion after midnight the mighty Jupiter, which, however, the red mass of Mars almost rivals in its brightness and brilliancy.

"Fair Play"

is all that is asked for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when taken for catarrh in the head, or for bronchial or throat affections, or lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) and if taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only *guaranteed cure.*

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood, pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial.

1-3—2-1y. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

EXAMINATION AT THE NORMAL.

The examination commenced on Monday the 15th inst. and closed on Wednesday the 18th. The following are the questions that were given:

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

THEORY OF TEACHING.—Dep. Supt. Houck.

1. Have you any objections to teaching the alphabet as the first lesson in Reading? If so, what?
2. How should the idea of number be developed in a child? May the concrete method be carried too far? If so, what is the limit?
3. When should technical grammar be taught? Why?
4. Give the steps in teaching the Geography of Pensylvania to an advanced class.
5. Name the essentials of good order in a school.
6. How many cubic feet of space should be allowed for each pupil in school?

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dep. Supt. Houck.

1. Define mind, psychology.
2. Prove the existance of mind as distinct from matter.
3. What is sense-preception?
4. By what power do we know substance?
5. Give the laws of memory and illustrate two.
6. What are the sub-divisions of the comparative power, and what is its office.
7. Give an analysis of the sensibilities.
8. Distinguish consciousness from conscience.
9. What makes an act one for which we are responsible?
10. Prove that you are a free agent.

RHETORIC.—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

1. How does rhetoric differ from grammar and logic?
2. Name in order the parts of an oration.
3. Define style and name its essential elements.
4. Name the figures of speech in the following:

(a) Ye are the light of the world.

(b) And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

5. Define taste and give directions for its improvement.
6. In what respects does poetry differ from prose, and what is its mission?

BOTANY.—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

1. Name and define the two grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom.
2. Define the terms endogen, exogen, acrogen, thallogen.
3. What are the general forms of venation? Give examples.
4. What are the main points of difference between a plant and an animal. (1) As to their composition? (2) Their structure? (3) Their nutrition?
5. State what part of the plant you eat when you eat potatoes, onions, cabbage, strawberries, celery, watermelons, opium.

GEOMETRY.—Principal G. M. D. Eckles.

1. The sum of three angles of a triangle equls two right angles.
2. A straight railway passes two miles from a town. A place is four miles from town and one mile from the railway. Find by construction how many places answer description. Construct the figure.

If $5x = 9y$, what is the ratio of x to y? Prove.

4. If a : b :: c : d, prove that a plus b : a − b :: c plus d : c − d.
5. If from a point without a circle, a tangent and a secant be drawn, the tangent is a mean proportional between the whole secant and the part without the circle.
6. Find the area of a tri-angle whose sides are 73, 57 and 48 inches respectively.
7. In a park there is a circular drive whose outer circumference is 654 yards, 1 feet, 6 inches, while its inner circumference is 610 yards, 2 feet, 7.2 inches. How wide is the drive?

LATIN.—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

1. Write a short biography of Cæsar.
2. (a) Gallia *est* omnis *divisa* in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitania, tertiam, qui ipsorum lingua Celtae nostra Galli appellantur. Gallos ab Acquitanis Garumna flumen; a Belgris *Matrona* et *Sequana dividit.*

(b) Interea ea legioue, quam secum habebat militibusque, qui ex provincia *conscenerant* a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetii dividit, milia passuum decem novem murum, in altitudem pedum sedecim, fossamque perduict.

3. (a) Divisa est. Why not dividitur?

(b) Why not divisus est, instead of divisa est?

(c) How can you account for the compound subject Matrona et Sequana having a singular verb?

(d) Quam, parse and decline to the vocative singular.

(e) Where is convenerant found?

NAUTRAL PHILOSOPHY.—Supt J. A. Meyers.

1. Name and illustrate five universal properties of matter.
2. A body is thrown downward with an initial velocity of ten feet persecond, give, (1) distance it falls in 4 seconds, (2) the distance it falls in the fourth second, and (3) the velocity at the end of the fourth second. Give formula.
3. A sytem of three movable and three fixed pulleys, with cord attached to movable block, acts upon a weight resting on an inclined plane in a direction parallel to plane which is 15 feet long and 3 feet high; give relation of power to weight.
4. Explain latent heat, and illustrate the case of ice, water, and steam.
5. Explain the three modes of heat, conduction, convection, radiation.
6. Describe and explain voltaic cell.
7. On what do the three elements of sound, intensity, pitch and quality depend?
8. Construct an image for an object lying between the principal focus and twice the focal distance of a double convex lens.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

1. What are the ages of English and American literature.
2. Who in America were contemporary with Addison, Burns, Scott, Dickens?
3. Who wrote Tam O'Shanter, John Gilpin, Ivanhoe, Vanity Fair, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robert Elsmere? Who wrote the criticism of Elsmere?
4. Name your favorite authors, and state why you deem their productions especially elevating in their character.
5. Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream"?
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem

6. a. Explain the term mournful numbers.

b. Why is the second line enclosed by quotation marks?

c. Is the expression, "Life is but an empty dream" a rhetorical figure? If so, what figure is it?

d. Scan the first line and name the meter employed.

e. Who wrote this? In what poem?

NAMES OF SENIORS.

Nellie Baird, Laura E. Bernhard, Mertie M. Bidleman, Ida F. Burgess, Lizzie M. Carroll, Bertha L. Colvin, Hannah F. Connery, Ella F. Custer, Margaret W. Dengler Margaret T. Duffy, Jennie Dundore, Annie M. Elliott, S. Margaret Evans, Margaret E. Fisher, Mary E Fox, Grace U. Gallagher, Katie Gillespie, Clementine Gregory, Elizabeth R. Gruver, Effie L. Hartman, Edie H. Hassert, Elizabeth S. Hawley, Adda Hayman, Eleanor Hayman, Lilian M. Helman, Hattie I. Hess, Cora L. Hess, Bess J. Holmes, Margaret E. Jones, Mabel P. Karcher, Minnie L. Kitchen, Jennie D. Kline, Nellie G. Lenehan, Kate Lewis, Lulu McAlarney, M. Almira Major, Jennie A. Martin, Sadie B. Mentzer, Margaret E. Mitchell, Mary A. Moore, Margaret E. Moran, Hannah B. Morrison, Edith A. Moses, Jessie Meyers, Teresa A. Pace, Jennie Palmer, Jennie Ransom, Ida C. Rinker Mary E. Roberts, Sula L. Santee, Irene L. Sears, Leame M. Shaffer, Margaretta F. Shaw, Rose Sickler, Carrie M. Smith, Mary H. Stover, Bessie Taylor, Corrine E. Tempest, Martha D. Tewksbury, Margaret Williams, Minnie R. Yeager, John K. Adams, Dennis E. Baxter, Ira S. Brown, Joseph W. Burke, Clark Callender, John F. Davies, Martin C. Gaughan, Foster U. Gift, James O. Hermann, Richard A. McHale, Fred W. Magrady, Woodin W. Pealer, Emory E. Reeder. Daniel Rinehart, Will C. Shultz, George W. Walborn.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

UNITED STATES HISTORY—Deputy Supt. Henry Hauck.

1. Where was Lord Baltimore from and what was his purpose in coming to America?
2. Give some facts about Calhoun, Clay, Stanton, and Conkling.
3. Under whose administrations did the various wars of the United States occur?
4. Give an account of the admission of Kansas.
5. What is the civil service act and what objections are urged against it?
5. Discuss the mound-builders.

SPELLING—Deputy Supt. Henry Hauck.

Prejudice, propitious, conscientious, malicious, suspense, immense, pewter, deficit, oblige, allege, monotonous, exonerate, anomalous, habiliment, equable, hypocrisy, irrevocable, maritime, mineralogy trisyllable, orifice, dentifirce, artifice, surplice, stereotype, transparent, apparel, apparent, comedian, monotone, vitiate, Mediterranean, anodyne, iodine, cement, Chicago, porcelain, cochineal, nankeen, mahogany, rhubarb, adjacent, docile, Prothonotary, dormitory, invigorate, conferee, buzzard, lizard, pursuant.

PHYSIOLOGY—Supt. J. A. Myers.

1. Form and composition of bones.
2. Discuss gastric digestion.
3. Discuss absorption.
4. Uses of the blood.
5. Describe the lungs and the changes in the air from respiration.
6. Spinal cord and its functions.
7. The coats and humors of the eye. Make diagram.
8. Describe the effect of alcohol on the brain, stomach and liver.

GEOGRAPHY—Supt. J. A. Myers.

1. In going from Bloomsburg via. Harrisburg and Chicago to San Francisco, over what railroads would you pass, and through what States and territories?
2. Sketch the Missippi river system; mark approximate latitude.
3. Great Britain: A few leading exports and imports; its foreign possessions.
4. Causes of change of seasons.
5. Causes of tides, spring and neap.
6. State principal geographical facts you gleaned from the newspapers the past year.
7. In going from New York on the most direct commercial route around the world, name the important points you would touch.
8. State geographical position and political relations of (1) Cuba, (2) Philippine Islands, (3) Java, (4) Canaries.

BOOK-KEEPING — Prof. Albert and Supt. Henry Houck.

1. What is Book Keeping? Why is it a science? Why an art?
2. How many books would you use in Single Entry? What is the object of the Day Book? The Ledger?
3. Name some of the essentials of posting from the Day Book to the Ledger. What things would you post into the Ledger?
4. What is the object of the Cash Book? How do you make entries in the Cash Book? How do you enter a check?
5. Dictate a receipt for part payment of a debt. How does a receipt for part payment differ from one for payment in full?
6. If by mistake a receipt in full is given for part of a debt, how can the remainder be collected?
7. What do you mean by available means?
8. Dictate a form of check for ten dollars, payable at the First National Bank, Bloomsburg.
9. I owe you $30 payable in six months and I want to pay you with a check, how much shall I make it? Shall it be written *or order*, or *or bearer*? Would a check written *or bearer*, be paid to any one who had it?
10. You have taught 6 months, and the treasurer pays you, (at the rate of $40 per month), give him a receipt.
11. You have a store, and I come to pay my account, to what book would you turn for the account?
12. You want to apply for a Grammar School in Bloomsburg; dictate an application.
13. Dictate a letter of introduction for a friend in Philadelphia.

VOCAL MUSIC—Supt. J. A. Myers.

1. What is the key of this piece? How can you tell? Where is *do* found in the scprano? Where in the bass? What is the time of this piece? What is the first note in the alto?
2. How can you tell whether a note is high or low, in the tonic sol fa system?
3. You may sing the notes of this piece. You may now sing the words.
4. What is the difference between the natural key and the key of one sharp? Where do the half tones naturally occur?
5. In changing to keys in flats, to what number do we go? To what number do we go in changing to sharps?
6. How many lines and spaces are used in music? What is the name of the first line? First space? Second line? Second space?
7. What is the difference between the treble clef and the soprano clef? What do you mean by the G clef? By the F clef?
8. What do the fractions at the beginning of a piece of music signify? What the numerator? What the denominator?
9. Sing one, two, three, four.
10. Is this a new piece? Read the notes in the soprano. In the bass.

GRAMMAR—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

Under a spreading chestnut tree the village *smithy stands;*
The *smith* a mighty *man* is he,
With *large* and sinewy hands,
And the muscles of his brawy arms,
Are strong as iron bands.

1. Classify this sentence.
2. Diagram the first two lines.
3. Point out figures of syntax, if any.
4. Correct if wrong: 1. I will sell the horse to you reasonably or reasonable. 2. His father was opposed to him entering the army. 3. I supposed it to be him. 4. I supposed that it was he. 5. He thinks he knows it, but he don't. 6. It doesn't pay to make mistakes.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

LATIN—Supt. B. R. Johnson.

1. How do we distinguish between the declensions of nouns?
2. In how many ways are irregular verbs conjugated, and how are they distinguished from each other?
3. Compare the adjective *altus* in all the genders and degrees in the accusative singular.
4. What is the usual order of arranging the Latin sentence?
5. Translate the following and parse the underscored words:

a. Italia *liberata est.* b. Philippus, *rex* Macedonia, Atheniences superavit. c. Servius Tullius regnavit *annos* quatuor et quadraginta.

ARITHMETIC—Principal G. M. D. Eckels.

1. 5 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint of jelly were put in half-pint jars which cost 5 cents each, the jelly was sold at 12½ cents per jar. What was left after paying for the jars?
2. A man owing a debt, paid three-fifths of it, and afterward paid three-fourths of the remainder. To make the second payment required $195.60 less than to make the first. Find the debt.
3. How much more than $3 per day must a man receive in order that he may pay a bill of $42 and nine-tenths, or of $70 and one-fifth, or of $97½, and use in each case the entire pay for a whole number of days?
4. Sand weighs three times as much as water. A tub full of water weighs 150 lbs. and full of sand 400 lbs. Find weight of tub and how many gallons it holds.
5. When it is noon at Greenwich, what is the time at Bloomsburg?
6. A invests $7200 in 5 per cent. stocks bought at 90, while B invests the same amount in 8 per cent. stock bought at 144. What is their annual income?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Supt. J. A. Myers.

1. Give a brief synopsis of the Constitution.
2. Give the difference between a republic and a pure democracy.
3. How does a territory become a State?
4. How are amendments made to the Constitution?
5. How many

Some Foes of Farmers.

HOW THEY ARE FOUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

General Rusk—the doughty Wisconsin Governor who is now Secretary of the new Department of Agriculture—is not a member of the Cabinet for the fun of it. On entering upon his duties he took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves as he used to do, and in fact still does, in haying time, and now, "in the second year of his reign," he has got his big team well in hand, knows all of its tricks, and is making them buckle to the best they know.

I have spoken of it as a big team, but it will be bigger. General Rusk is determined that his Department shall be, in size and effectiveness, what it really is in importance, and the appropriation committee seems inclined to let him have his way. With larger means at his disposal he will organize new bureaus and add largely to his skilled force of experts, and be ready to consider and solve all problems which the farmers of the United States have to encounter.

One of the most interesting as well as useful divisions of the Department is that of ornithology and mammalogy presided over by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. The object of it is, as farmers are fast discovering, the study of the economic relations of birds and animals to agriculture; what birds are beneficial to the farmer and what injurious; and how shall the first be protected and the last destroyed. So, too, regarding animals—such as the skunk, the woodchuck, prairie dogs, and gophers. All the farmer wishes to know is how to protect his crops from all sorts of pests and vermin, whether of the air or the earth. Already some of the Western States have paid out not less than $200,000 in bounties for the extermination of gophers. A great deal of money is now being spent toward the extermination of the English sparrow, against which a ponderous counterblast or bulletin has been issued by Dr. Merriam and his assistants, it having been decided that Passer domesticus is a curse indeed, and must go. The good effect of this big bulletin against the sparrow are visible already and the war of restriction and extermination has begun. Doubtless the gopher bulletins will accomplish the same results when they are issued. The section of territory inhabited by the three species of gophers is being carefully mapped by Dr. Merriam, and will form a valuable and interesting contribution to the study of biology.

An elaborate work on hawks and owls is in course of preparation, which will be beautifully illustrated, and at the same time will point out to the farmer those birds which are wholly beneficial and harmless; those who do about as much good as harm, and those which are noxious or positively harmful. Out of the 73 different birds of which the work will treat it is gratifying to know that but three of the noxious species are common in the United States.

The crow is to have a volume dedicated to his habits and goings on, and in due time the crow blackbird, or purple grackle, will be treated in the same way. When this work is done, all the farmer will have to do will be to get copies of the various bird bulletins, read them, and then follow their instructions. He can thereafter shoot noxious birds at sight with an enlightened understanding, and protect those which are beneficial. Among these are the rose crested grosbeak and yellow billed cuckoo, which have developed an appetite for Colorado potato beetles and catapillars. Unfortunately these useful and potato-bug-eating birds are not very numerous, but the best can be made of what we have.

Many curious and important facts about birds are discovered from an examination of the contents of their stomachs, and to that end the division has a large and interesting collection of bird stomachs from all parts of the country. The collection now numbers not far from 12,000 stomachs, each put up in a separate vial with alcohol, and labeled. Nearly 1,000 stomachs were added the past year. The collection contains the stomachs of such birds as sparrows of all kinds, warblers, blackbirds, meadow larks, bobolinks, crows, owls, hawks, swallows, wrens, bluebirds, robins, king-fishers, woodpeckers, flycatchers, and many other birds, all of which, in due time, will be studied by the microscopist, the botanist, the zoologist, the ornithologist, ect., etc., and the results recorded for the benefit of the farmer. An examination of the food and habits of the marsh hawk, for instance, proves that it is a very beneficial bird, doing far more good than harm, and that it should be protected by law. The common screech owl is proved, by the same means, to be a good friend of the farmer's. It eats no end of mice and insects, and has recently taken to supping off English sparrows. This little owl should be encouraged, and boys should be taught to let its nests alone.

Dr. Merriam finds that he needs more help to carry on the great work in which he is engaged. Letters pour in upon him at the rate of 135 a day; thousands of circulars have to be sent out, and many birds and mammals are sent to the office for identification. If permitted, Dr. Merriam proposes to undertake a systematic biological survey in which he will map out the natural life areas of the country, so that the farmer can tell by consulting the map and bulletin, which sections of the land are fitted by nature for the growth of certain crops and the support of certain kinds of stock. It is a great work, and will consume much time.

WOMEN VOTING IN KANSAS.

In spite of the unfailing enthusiasm among strong minded women for the cause of female suffrage it is plain to every observer that woman has no natural tendency towards politics. If she ever becomes a practical politician, an energetic voter, a ballot-box stuffer, or the inventor of any ingenious voting system like the Dudley blocks of-five, it will not be because she possesses any intuitive aptitude for such things, but because a taste for them has been sedulously cultivated. For many years she has been told by the professional advocates of woman suffrage that she ought to vote, that she was denied a blessed privilege on being excluded from the polls; but addresses from the platform, female suffrage conventions and declamations from the stump have failed to convince her of her political wrongs alleged, and, in the few cases where it has been granted, women have shown no special eagerness to avail themselves of the voting privilege.

The elections in Kansas must be a clear disappointment to the friends of female suffrage. It was the most extensive opportunity for woman's voting that the country has yet provided. It was an election of councilmen and members of the school boards, and 60 cities of the State voted. It was anticipated as an occassion which would furnish an interesting exhibition of woman's zeal and enthusiasm as a voter when tyrant man has yielded her political rights. But it proved to be no such thing. The Kansas females are as thoroughly addicted to what is known as "woman's rights" as any in the country, but when the time came for political action a great many of them failed to go to the polls. The undisputed right to vote in such elections seems to have rendered the exercise of that privilege much less attractive than it appeared to them before. They displayed but little interest in the event, and the woman vote of the State is only about half what it was last year.

The political lukewarmness of their Kansas sisters will doubtless pain Belva Lockwood, Susan B. Anthony, Cady Stanton, and the rest of the strong minded women of their class. But a truth which they must recognize at last is that a right which looks to them like a boon of inestimable value—perhaps chiefly for the reason that it has been denied them—has no great charms for the average woman. The polling places are unattractive. The voting is not done at a dry goods store: there is no bargain counter; there are no remnants at half-price, and on every election day more than half the women would stay at home—or go shopping down town.—*Exchange.*

Oscar Wilde contributes the complete novel to the July number of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. It is entitled, "The Picture of Dorian Gray," and it is a story that everybody will want to read. Not only is Oscar Wilde's one of the most interesting figures of the day, but he is a remarkably clever and original writer, as he has shown himself to be in his essays, poems, and short stories, and above all in this, his first, novel. The story is strikingly original in conception, is strong in interest, and fitted with a dramatic and tragic climax. Wilde is a man of such an original and audacious turn of mind that the commonplace is scarcely possible to him, and so he has produced a novel entirely out of the ordinary ruts. It would be impossible to give in a few words an adequate conception of criticism of this dramatic story, and besides, every one will want to read and judge it for himself.

Speer's N. J Wine.

It is said to be the most reliable wine in the market. Physicians prescribe it as superior in cases of debility, languor and prostration of strength. It is also an excellent restorative for indigestion. Numerous letters have been written by lawyers, lecturers, and distinguished divines speaking in high term of approbation of the healthy blood making and invigorating properties of Speer's wine especially the P. R.—*Republican*

It is sold by druggists.

A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm.

"Be you the editor?" "I am," was the half appreheusive reply.

"Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for life," he said.

"You see," he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she drooped, and grew weak and pale, had headaches, no appetite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend in no time and is now well and handsome as a rose—put me down as a life subscriber."

Now the editor is looking for another scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was the farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the obstructions and suppressions which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

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GRAND RALLY.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO THE FRONT.

The Prohibitionists of Columbia county are requested to meet in convention at "Heller's Hall" in Berwick, on Saturday, July 5th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, for the election of delegates to the State convention; for nominating candidates for the county offices, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the convention.

We here make an earnest appeal to all friends of order and sobriety to come forward and take a firm and decided stand for the right and against the tyranny and oppression of the rum power. Prohibition is no longer a local question, but by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it is made a national one. It is the question of the hour, and national prohibition will henceforth be the rallery of the true friends of temperance reform all over this broad land, already is the battle sounded. The great heart of the American people is being stirred as it never was moved before. The blood of the hundred thousand victims of the wine cup cries unto us from the ground to stay the hand of the fell destroyer. Let us bring the matter home to our own fireides. Your sons and mine are in danger, and we, the people, are responsible for the continuance of the evils of intemperance. Shall we evade that responsibility? Every consideration of personal interest and of public good calls to us to thunder tones to awake! arise! and shake off the incubus of indifference. Let us arm for the inevitable conflict that is upon us. The time is at hand when we must stand up and be counted, either for or against the common enemy of mankind, the liquor traffic with all its attendant horrors. Let us dare to be men, to do right because it is right. Let us no longer be led by the whisky-soaked leaders of the old parties. God is with us, and if we are true to ourselves, obedient to the dictates of an enlightened conscience, faithful in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon us we must and shall succeed.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. B. PATTON, M. D.
Ch'n County Com.

To Jail for His Father.

AN INSTANCE OF MODERN CHIVALRY IN THE GEORGIA MOUNTAINS.

Last March Deputy Collector John Ware and a posse were in White county searching for illicit distilleries. They came to the farm of Mr. Alexander, an old man who had passed the eightieth mile post on the road of life. The officers, going over his land, found a blockade still in full blast, but no one was visible. They went to work, chopped up the still and poured the beer and slop out on the ground. The law presumes the owner of the land on which a blockade still is running knows all about it, and hence it holds him responsible unless he can prove himself innocent.

After destroying the still the officers went to the house of old man Alexander and arrested him on the charge of illicit distilling. His aged wife took his arrest very much to heart, but the old man bore it stoically, and was marched off with the officers. They had not proceeded far before a young man, almost a beardless boy, overtook them, breathless with running to catch up with the men who were carrying the old man away as a prisoner. On reaching them he said his name was Robert A. Alexander, and that he was the old man's son. He begged the officers not to take the old man to Atlanta, for the old man, he said, knew nothing about the still; it was his property; he had been running it without the knowledge of his father, and he did not want his father to suffer for what he had done.

At this statement the United States officers released the old man and brought the son to Atlanta and put him in jail. After being there a day or two he went before Judge Newman and pleaded guilty to the charge of illicit distilling, repeating the story told to the officer. Judge Newman sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and to serve two months in jail. His two months have just expired, but according to law he had another month to serve in lieu of the $100.

Judge Newman has determined to modify the sentence on account of the young man's chivalrous conduct, and has written an order setting him at liberty. He will return to his old parents in White county to help them work the farm. He says he is done with illicit whisky, and will never make another drop as long as he lives.

An Editor's Faith.

The Editor of the *Advocate*, published at Greenville, Ala, expresses his faith in S. S. S: "The good this preparation has accomplished is incalculable, and thousands of men and women that it has saved from an early grave to-day rise up and bless the originator, and those who placed it in their power to procure it. A number of our acquaintances have used this wonderful medicine to their great benefit, most of them to their perfect healing, and their testimony has been given to the public that others like them may take the healing balm. We know that Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is no humbug, and can recommend it, and we do most heartily. The proprietors are genial, liberal and charitable, and have done probably as much or more good than any other firm in the South. Read, reflect and be relieved."—*Greenville (Ala.) Advocate, Nov.* 1889.

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The Grangers' 17th Annual Interstate Picnic Exhibition at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., under the commendation of the National Grange and the unanimous support of every State Grange in the United States, will open August 25, 1890, and continue in session six days. The grounds greatly extended. New buildings in course of construction, and many new features are being added for the benefit and comfort of tent-holders, exhibitors and visitors. Over three hundred families have engaged cottages and tents, and two hundred and fifty leading manufacturers of the United States have secured space for 1890. For full information, address,

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